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eser friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles retur put lication wish to have rejected articles returned in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### A Kick at History.

It is a significant but not a gratifying circumstance that the final demonstration of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris before signing the treaty of peace last evening should have been a kick at history.

The protest entered upon the minutes of the Commission ended with this passage:

"But these concessions which we are obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our nation by President McKryLEY in his message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation huried against us in connection with the Maine, and we intend to submit again the offestion to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

The reference in President McKINLEY's message to the destruction of the Maine, which the Spanish Commissioners characterize as an insult to their nation, was a mere statement of facts, presented in the moderate language subjoined:

"At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, oc sucred the des ruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will, a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and stordy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people already deeply touched by preceding events in Cubs, did not move them to an instant desperate resolve to telerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a de by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of jus-tice prevailed, and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry es tablished that the origin of the explosion was exter-pal by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of fts authorship."

The facts here stated are undeniable, and they could neither be omitted from President McKinley's narrative of the events of our conflict with Spain, nor be recited by him with greater consideration for the sensitiveness of the Spanish Government and the Spanish people.

The protest of Senor Montero Rios and his associates belongs to that class of matter which is furnished for publication but not necessarily as an evidence of good faith. Nevertheless, the peace is signed, and the Maine has not been forgotten.

## The Maryland Anti-Imperialists.

The anti-imperialists of Baltimore are circulating a last dying speech and protest that is a treasure. It would be unjust to collectors to publish the whole document, but we can't help picking out a few entire and perfect chrysolites: "This country wants no tropical possessions i

'Cuba should never be annexed to this country.

"We should immediately withdraw our forces from Porto Rico and allow the inhabitants of that island to govern themselves."

"We should without delay restore to the Hawaiian lence they were unjustly deprived of." We should withdraw our army and navy from the Philippines as soon as possible. We have no

Presumably this is only a first draft. fine as it is. Mellower thought will convince the canvasback anti-imperialists that the Louisiana purchase, the Floridas, and Alaska quedit t be given up. In fact, it might be well to restore Maryland to the representatives of lay restore to the Mound Builders the Ohio Valley, of which they were unjustly deprived many years ago.

From what brain chambers of fire did this majestic protest come? We should suspect our old friend, the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, more affectionately known as the Wild Man from Borneo, but he must be busy watching the progress of the Chicago effort to carry out his plan of lynching undestrable Aldermen.

## The Canal Has the Right of Way.

By an overwhelming vote, surprising, perhaps, even to the friends of the Nicara gus Canal bill, that measure has been made the regular order in the Senate for this week and until disposed of. By unanimous consent it can be displaced temporarily by imperative appropriation measures, and doubtless it will be so displaced by the Urgent Deficiency bill, which, though carrying nearly \$70,000,000, was passed by the House without a division on Thursday, it being absolutely needed for the support of the army and navy after Dec. 31. But the canal bill has the right of way, and will doubtless keep it against ordinary measnres in the Senate.

The decision on this subject can easily be accounted for. The war with Spain brought the strategic importance of the Nicaragua Canal to the minds of the American people as it had never been brought before; and every day of the Oregon's great run from Mare Island to Jupiter Inlet deepened the impression. Since then our acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines has in like fashion taught its commercial importance. Of course final action will not be taken until after a report has been made by the Walker Commission, which, at large expense and through many months, has been investigating the canal enterprise for the guidance of Congress. But since the general conclusions of the Commission have been forecast, and are known to be favorable to the canal project as a piece of practicable engineering, no discourtesy is involved in taking up the pending bill in the Senate forthwith, while there will be a distinct gain in using for this purpose the leisure which is always found in that body prior to the holidays. Before the House can reach any bill passed by the Senate, the report of the Nicaragua Commission will have been made public in all its details, and will be

available to guide final action. It is probable that the discussion now at hand will take a wide range, and cover all essential points involved in the canal enterprise. The Panama project, although its recent revival of activity may be brought up by the opponents of the Nicaragua Canal. will hardly be recognized by the friends of the latter as an element of consequence, and, in whot, it is not even referred to in the President's message, although its agents

seem to have made representations in its favor at Washington. But there is an important question to settle in regard to the true status of the Cragin-Eyre concession granted by Nicaragua; there is another regarding the right claimed by the existing Maritime Canal Company to have its contract extended, under one of the provisions of that contract; there is a third as to our relations with England in the matter of isthmus transit, a resolution looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty having been introduced by Senator CAFFERY last Thursday; there is a fourth as to our negotiating with Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding the prohibition in the Maritime Company's contract of the transfer of its rights to a government.

All these and other matters are outside of the engineering question with which the report of the Commission deals, and also outside of the question of the expediency of the project from the commercial and from the military points of view. The main fact just now is that the great canal should be built, and that Congress must determine the way.

## Mr. Chamberlain's Latest Speech.

The belief that the unusually candid utterances of Sir EDMUND MONSON, British Ambassador at Paris, had the approval of his Government is confirmed by the fact that substantially similar opinions were expressed on Thursday by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. The speech which the latter delivered at Wakefield in Yorkshire is well worth reading, not only for this reason, but also for what he had to say about the community of interests on the part of four great powers in the settlement of the Chinese question.

In his reference to the petty encroachmenta and molestations which, for some years, England has experienced at the hands of France, Sir EDMUND MONSON did but paraphrase the words used by Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN at Manchester on Nov. 15. The catalogue of such harassments is, in truth, a long one. In every detail of Egyptian administration French influence has been employed to hamper and embarrass England's representatives at Cairo and to delay the progress of Egypt itself. Even the vast surplus which Lord CROMER'S ability, skill, and economy had heaped up for the Egyptian people has been withheld from application to the further development of the country. The fishing rights which the French secured under the Treaty of Utrecht have been made the basis of demands put forward, seemingly, with no other purpose but to injure Newfoundland and to humiliate the mother country. For three years the British Government has been put to great expense to protect the Hinterlands of its West African colonies from French aggression. In Madagascar the conventions guaranteeing British trade have been torn up by the French. The attitude of the latter has been the same wherever Englishmen have come in contact with them, whether in Siam, Tunis, Abyssinis or China: Major MARCHAND'S seizure of Fashoda was but the latest of a series of incidents in which French influence has been exerted and French designs have been pushed without regard to British susceptibilities or interests.

This long tale of annoyances to which allusion was made at Paris had been previously recited at Manchester; indeed, the very phrase, "a policy of pin-pricks," employed by Sir EDMUND MONSON, had been first used orally by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who himself took it from a French newspaper, Le Matin, which printed the following sentence: "We have inaugurated the policy of playing tricks on Great Britain, a policy which had no definite object, and which was bound to turn out badly. We now find ourselves confronted by a people who have, at last, been exasperated by the continual pinpricks which we have given them."

There was nothing new, then, in the views expressed by Sir EDMUND at the banquet given by the British Chamber of Comwords of remonstrance and warning should have been uttered publicly by an Ambassathe CALVERTS, and we should without de- dor in the country to which he is accredited. Remembering the course pursued by Mr. CLEVELAND in the matter of SACK-VILLE-WEST, we should not have been greatly surprised if the pressure of popular resentment had compelled the French Foreign Office to send Sir EDMUND his passport. The fate of the two diplomatists, however, is likely to be different. Lord SACKVILLE was, practically, dismissed from his profession; whereas Sir EDMUND MONSON, having spoken, apparently, with the cordial approval of his Government, would simply be transferred to another post, even if, which now seems improbable, he should be recalled from Paris.

In another part of his speech Mr. CHAM-REBLAIN contended that a better understanding with Germany was one of the Salisbury Government's successes. He, evidently, believes that the Anglo-German agreement as to "spheres of influence" in Africa may be followed eventually by cooperation in China, where he insists that England, Germany, Japan, and the United States have identical interests. He asserted that there is no insurmountable obstacle to the conclusion of an agreement with Russia, which would give equal commercial opportunities to all nations in those parts of China in which political ascendance has been acquired by the Czar.

The ground for this averment is, manifestly, the conviction that, on the shores of the Pacific, Russia and France could not withstand a combination of the four powers named above. That is undoubtedly true, so far as the present conjuncture is concerned, but when the Trans-Siberian Railway shall have thrust out branch through Manchuria to Port Arthur the situation may be altered to a certain extent. Even then, however, the land forces which Japan could put in the field might give the Russians a great deal of trouble, for the latter would be cut off from the sea and would have to bring every ounce of their military supplies from European Russia, many thousands of miles away. Under these circumstances a prolonged war against Japan and her allies in the Liau-Tung peninsula might prove even more costly and ruinous to NICHOLAS II. than did the campaigns in the

Such being the probable outcome of the contest, provided the four powers whose interests in China are essentially identical, namely, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the United States, should cooperate, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN deems it entirely possible to conciliate the reasonable ambition of Russia to acquire an ice-free port on the Pacific with the fixed determination of Great Britain to maintain for all nations equal opportunities of trade in the Far East. That is a determination which is shared by the Government of the United States, as is clear from a significant passage in President McKrana's message, which intimates that

Crimea to NICHOLAS I.

discrimination against American interests in China would not be overlooked.

Not only did Mr. CHAMBERLAIN congratulate his hearers on the development of a good understanding between their country and Germany, but he gave still more fervent expression to his satisfaction at the growth of friendly relations between England and the United States, which, he said, if regarded from the viewpoint of their potential resources, constitute the greatest of civilized nations. Could Englishmen be once assured, he said, of support in the hour of need from the mighty transatiantic representative of the English-speaking race, there would be no other combinaton that could make them afraid.

Another declaration made by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN at Wakefield raises a question to the difficulties of which we may refer on another occasion. He said he hoped, ere many years had passed, to see a federation of the British Empire, with colonial representatives in the Imperial Parliament. That would be a good thing for Ireland, for, under the circumstances, the home rule which the colonies enjoy could no longer be denied to her. Whether it would be a good thing for the British colonies is by no means so certain.

#### Judas and Judge Lynch.

Cut into neat sections like a pie, the leading article in the Chicago Times-Herald warns Judas that he cannot show himself in Chicago with impunity:

"Nothing can screen him from the flerce scorn of his neighbors. They will not need other evidence of his guilt

than his vote. "The line of duty is so absolute that the man found voting for the street car ordinance introduced last Monday night thereby proclaims that he has seen bought and delivered like an ox in the sham-

"Junas was a venial offender compared with the Aldermen who proposed to sell their votes for a ve-

"He believed that his Master could shake off the bonds of those into whose hands he was betrayed.
"The corrupt Aldermen of Chicago know that if Chicago is once betrayed under the Allen law no "It remains to be seen how many Junuary there

are in the City Council. "There were thirty pieces of silver to one Jupas in

"Are there thirty-six Judases now waiting to divide the infamy of betraying Chicago for gold?" Turning to the Chicago Tribune, we find JUDAS'S Work described:

"'Adequate compensation' for fifty-year frau chises, with a certainty of a five-cent fare for twenty years, is at least 20 per cent. of the gross receipts not 4 or 5 per cent, of those receipts. If the city gets less than that it will be defrauded to that extent. Any Alderman who votes to give the city less than that 20 per cent, is a deliberate party to a fraud."

On the basis of the earnings of the Chicago street railways for 1897 20 per cent. of the gross earnings would be \$2,324,000. A comfortable sum, and the sensitive civic virtue of Chicago is ready to lynch any JUDAS who will consent to a smaller amount. Properly speaking, the Illinois Legislature which passed, and Gov. TANNER, who signed, the Allen law for the production of Judases, ought to be swung off before the Chicago Aldermen, but the Allen law Judases can be lynched at any time on the sound principle of nunc pro tunc.

Mark and admire the severe logic of indignant civic virtue Some street railways in foreign cities, where wages are extremely low and the railroads are not taxed but owned by the city, do pay as much as 20 per cent. of their gross receipts. Therefore Chicago, where wages and taxation are high, must make the street railways pay 20 per cent, of their gross receipts. Any Alderman who votes for less than that sum is a thief, a robber, and a Judas, and deserves to be lynched.

The Judases have had fair warning. Twenty per cent. or swing it is. If indignant civic virtue grows, the limit may be raised to 50 or 100 per cent.

# The "Living Principle" of Democracy.

The Times of Richmond is a paper which sensible and honorable reason that it dissented radically from the Chicago platform. A political party, of course, is simply an expression of particular political principle and policy, and all citizens of contrary views are excluded from it necessarily by their opposing conviction. Because a party once represented their opinions is no reason for their clinging to it when it outrages them.

Neither is it desirable for a party that it should hold to it people of totally divergent views concerning the main principles of which it is the expression, simply because of traditional regard for its mere name or the sheer instinct of opposition to the other party, whether they are or are not in agreement with the principles and opinions represented by that party. A party's strength depends on the homogeneity of its sentiment. It must be unanimously and everywhere the same in general conviction, in policy and purpose. Otherwise it has no reason for organized existence and will be at war against itself.

The Chicago platform, opposed by the Richmond paper, expressed the ruling sentiment of the Democratic party. Its principles were not sprung on the convention. but were in strict accordance with the principles and pledges of the great majority of the delegates sent by conventions of the party in the States of the Union. Long before the meeting of the convention it was manifest that its declaration regarding the currency would be as it was made in the platform. That platform was the Democratic will expressed according to Democratic methods; and in order to remain a Democrat a man was compelled to render obedience to it. If he rebelled he ceased to be a Democrat. When, therefore, the Richmond Times rejected the Chicago platform it abandoned the Democratic party, as TELLER and the former Republicans who agreed with him abandoned the Republican party when they accepted it.

The Richmond paper, however, persists in calling itself Democratic because it was once Democratic, though that party and it are nowat total variance. "Democracy," it says, 'is a living principle, and exists regardless of the antics of heretics within the party organization." But who are the Democratio heretics? They are such as this paper. which rejects the "living principle" of the Democratic party that the rule belongs to the majority, and that the interpretation and determination of the principles of the party rest with a national convention made representative of it by Democratic methods. The "living principle" of the Democracy is the principle to which its controlling sentiment gives vitality, according to the

varying conditions dealt with. At the Chicago Convention the views of this Richmond paper were represented with great ability, but the party rejected them and made its "living principle" the Chicago platform, and the vitality of that principle as expressive of the pervasive Democratic | lect it became very large. The excuse Mr. sentiment was indicated by the circumstance that the ticket nominated upon it received

in 1896 about a million more votes than were ever before cast for a Democratic ticket in an election for President. In spite of the opposition of this nominally Democratic paper, Richmond was carried by BRYAN and the State of Virginia was carried by him. He represented the sentiment of the Democratic party there, and the Richmond paper fought vainly against it. If the Chicago platform had not been a "living principle" of the Democracy in 1896, how could that have happened? What other "living principle" can a party have than the principle

to which it gives life in its platform? The Richmond Times is evidently of no hope that the Democratic party will come into agreement with it as to the currency and with good reason, for that is a political impossibility; but it assumes that the free silver question is "practically settled" and cannot come up again in a Democratic convention; that is, will be ignored. It can have no hope that a Democratic convention will come out squarely for the gold standard, as the Republican party will do; but it will be content if the question is avoided as it was avoided in this city during the late campaign, for instance, when the Democratic candidates for Congress dared not express any opinion on it.

Believing that the uncomfortable silver question will be thus dodged, the Richmond paper has "abiding faith that all the Demoerats in this country will discard their minor differences and reunite upon a common platform in opposition to imperialism and all that it implies." Undoubtedly that would make for the Democracy a "living principle" for 1900. It would be a new issue like the silver issue, but the present indications are that it would divide the Democratic party far more than did the Chicago platform. Our political history shows the Democratic party through out its period of greatest strength to have been a stout and successful advocate of national expansion, and now much of the most earnest sentiment which is called "imperialism" comes from the Democracy. If, therefore, this Richmond paper makes its return to the Democracy conditional on denunciation of the national expansion which will have been accomplished long before 1900, the chances are that it will still be left to hunt for a pretext for supporting a party to whose "living principle " it is opposed.

## Savings Bank Interest.

The Bowery Savings Bank, one of the oldest and solidest institutions of the kind in the city, has decided to reduce to 81/4 per cent, per annum the rate of interest it will pay its depositors, instead of the 4 per cent. which it has hitherto been paying. Other institutions, equally solid, have postponed to a future day a similar reduction, but that they will eventually have to make it is certain. The securities in which savings banks in this State are permitted by law to invest their money do not yield enough, if bought at present prices, to justify the payment of 4 per cent. Consequently, as soon as such of them as the banks now hold mature, and have to be replaced by new ones, the income derived from them will be decreased, and with it the amount distributable to depositors From Utica, in this State, comes news of a reduction of savings bank interest there, and in Cleveland, Ohio, institutions which have hitherto been paying 4 per cent. per annum, announce their inability to pay more than 3 per cent. Depositors, who use savings banks merely

as a convenient agency for investing their capital, may be led by these reductions to withdraw it, and to invest it where it will be more productive. If the withdrawals are confined to this class it will be a relief to the banks and no injury to any one else. The danger is, that other depositors, whose deposits are the accumulation of their savings, and for whose benefit the banks were originally intended, may also be tempted to seek outside investments for the sake of getting a little larger income. To such a word of warning may not be untimely. Let them remember that a half per cent. more or less of interest is but a trifle compared with the principal; and that the safety of their principal is of paramount importance.

That safety the savings banks insure, whereas investments outside of the banks are subject to more or less risk. A depositor who has laid aside from his earnings a few hundred dollars, can better afford to get no interest at all, than to lose even a small fraction of the principal. His money is, at all events, safer in the bank than it would be if it were hid away in a stocking or a mattress, and the interest the bank pays him, however little, is clear profit, in addition to the security he enjoys.

## Comptroller Eckels's Lame Excuse

The late Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. James H. Eckels, was on the witness stand, last Friday, at Philadelphia, having been called in behalf of Cashier STEELE. then on trial in the United States Court, for complicity in the violations of the National Bank act, which led to the disastrous failure of the Chestnut Street National Bank, a year ago. The offence charged against Mr. Strell was concealing the overdrafts of WILLIAM M. SINGEBLY, the President of the Bank, and making false returns to Mr. ECKELS of the bank's true con dition, and Mr. ECKELS was called to testify that he knew of the overdrafts and consented to the bank's going on in spite of them. Mr. ECKELS was accompanied by a legal adviser, and, under the ruling of the Judge, was not compelled to answer questions relating to matters which happened earlier than the latter part of 1896, though the defendant's counsel offered to show by him, and he admitted that as early as 1894 he knew of Mr. SINGERLY'S excessive indebtedness to the bank, and that it was repeatedly reported to him from that date until the failure.

How far these admissions by Mr. ECKRIS disculpate the accused cashier, is not a matter for us to discuss. The important thing is, that a Comptroller of the Currency, whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the National Bank act, connived in the case of the Chestnut Street Bank for over three years at their violation. The act forbids the lending of any national bank's money to one of its directors to an amount exceed ing one-tenth of its capital. Yet the Chest nut Street Bank lent to Mr. SINGERLY, wh was both a director and the President of it the amount of its whole capital, and more too. It was the duty of Mr. Eckels, or learning of this fact, to have the loans to the President of the bank at once reduced to the required limit, or failing that, to pro coed to annul the bank's charter and win it up. If he had acted promptly, the loss to the bank's depositors would have been comparatively small, but through his neg-

ECKELS made for himself, a year ago,

was that if he had proceeded as the law di-

rects he would have brought on a panie in Philadelphia and caused other banks in the city to fail, but how lame this is, we need not argue.

## Ten Specimen Anti-Expansionists. Among the most conspicuous leaders of

the political organization now rapidly forming to oppose American expansion are the ten whose names appear in this list:

CARL SORURE. ORABLES H. PANESURST. EDWIN L. GODKIN. AMDREW CARNEGIE. JOSEPH PULITARE. RICHARD F. PETZIOREW. EDWARD ATRIBUOK GROVER CLEVELAND

We bring these names together in order to show what a piebald party will be when organized. Ever this short list includes former Republicans and former Democrats, Mugwumps and Populists, sound-money men and repudiationists, protectionists and free-traders, serious-minded persons and intellectual freaks, honest men and others. Scarcely three of them entertain in common any political opinion or sympathy except opposition to the national policy which is now developing itself along the lines of national destiny.

Senator George F. Hoar's name does not appear above, nor does Senaer EUGENE Hale's. The most conclusive evidence of an unchangeable purpose on the part of these gentlemen will be required before any humane pen will write them deliberately into political companionship with GODKIN, BRYAN, PETTIGREW and PULITZER.

There is nothing odious in the word subsldy when it means the indispensable link with new possessions

Thinkers all over the world have been saddened for the last month by the fact that the Hon. JOHN WARLOCK LEEDY, Governor of Kansas, has not reported with his usual regularity. He has rung no ringing utterance. His bugle horn has seemed to be plugged with frost. Yet there is no reason for despair. There are hopes that he is preparing a farewell address that will make nations quake "blow blood in the ear of capitalists," to use the Supreme Court. When LEEDY is quiet he s accumulating noise.

The Hon, JIM JONES of Arkansas has had intimidation on the brain ever since 1896. He knows that Bryan would have been elected had it not been for intimidation. Now he knows that Mr. McKinley is seeking to intimidate Congress. On account of the ravages of intimidation Jones will have to issue a bulletin before long. Between DAYY JONES and JIM JONES the Democratic scow is a bad risk.

## TO EQUALIZE REPRESENTATION.

Project to Base It Upon the Number of Voters Instead of the Number of People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY A fundamental principle is that all men are equal under our form of government; and representa tion in the Congress and in the electoral vote States encumber the right to the ballot with requirements which materially reduce the number of voters. If uniform conditions prevailed throughout the country, uniform suf-

frage laws would be desirable. Accept the States' own valuation of their cititens, and let each State have in the national councils that weight which is due to the number of qualified electors she has certified she possesses; in other words, base representation in the Congress and in the electoral vote upon the number of voters instead of upon the number of people. The ballot of a citize in one State should be equal to the ballot of a citizen in any other State. That is not the cas at present. Not to cite even an extreme example, take Minnesota and Mississippi. In 1896 Minnesota cast 341,500 for President. Mississippi cast 70,500 votes, yet both have nine members of the electoral colleges. A vote in Mississippi weighs almost five times as much as a vote in Minnesota. Voters are not equal before the ballot-box.

Give States an incentive to educate their peo ple for citizenship, and the remedy for small representation would be in the hands of the State itself. The South has good reason for her course. Other States have not.

The small States have more than ample protection in the Senate and its counterpart in the electoral colleges. If New York were represented in the same proportion as Nevada is. she would have 142 members of Congress. Take an average of the votes cast in two or

more Presidential years when the vote is largest. I have at hand only the vote in 1806. Suppose it were desired that the House of Representatives should contain about 350 members. There were approximately 14,000,-000 votes cast in 1896, making an average of one member for each 40,000 votes. If each State were represented on that basis, one member for each 40,000 votes or each major fraction thereof, the result would be that indicated in the table below. The change would be national in scope and application. As the State regulates the suffrage, she can make her laws liberal or restrictive. That is for each State to decide for herself. Having decided, she must bear the logical conse ANTI-SECTIONALIST. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

	Protest Number of Electrical Volta	Number of Votes for President in 1816	Proposed Num- ber of Elec- toral Votes	Proposed Number of Members of Congress
-	Nevada 5	10,800	. 8	1
	Wyoming 8	20,900	8	1
t	Idaho 5	26,700		1
6	Delaware 8	81,500	8	1
t	Florida 4	40,500	8	1
8	North Dakota 3	47,400	8	1
	Montana 8	58,200	8	1
	Rhode Island 4	54,800	8	. 1
- 1	Vermont 4	63, 500		
8	South Carolina 9	09,000	- 5	
a	Mississippl 9	70,500		3
-	Utah 8	78,000		3
0	South Dakota 4	88,000		3
0	New Hampshire. 4	88,700		
h	Washington 4	98,600		9
0507	Oregon 6	97.800	8	3
f	Louisiana 8	101,000	5	8
1	Maine 6	118,600	6	
١, ا	Arkansss 8	149,800	6	
	Connectious 6	162,600		- 0
0	Colorado 4	189,700	7	5
d	Alabama11	194,700	- 4	5
4	West Virginia 6	199,200	7	5
	Nebraska 8	228,200	a a	6
B	Maryland 8	250,800	8	
	Virginia12	294,700	ë	7
g	California 9	296,800	o o	7
8	Tennessee12	820,100	10	
300	North Carolina . 11	331,200	10	8
6	Kansas 10	885,100	10	8
ď	Minnesota 9	841,500	11	9
0	New Jersey 10	871,000	11	9
8	Massachusetts 15	401,600	12	10
y	Kentucky13	446,000	.13	11
1-	Wisconsin12	447,400	13	11
-	Iowa13	521,500	15	18
	Michigan14	544,500	16	1.6
0	Texas	544,800	16	16
t,	Indiana 15	637,100	19	16
0	Missouri 17	674,000	19	17
n	Ohio28	1,014,300	27	25
e	Illinoia24	1,089,000	20	27
	Pennsylvania 82	1,194,400	82	30
0	New York86	1,428,900	88	86
d	Totals447	13,922,400	489	349

The Drinking Habits of Fishes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a common hing to say of a hard drinker that "he drinks like a But I don't know about that, I have no knowledge on the subject, but I am inclined to think WHAT IS TEMPERANCES

Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Use of Wine

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Funk ays that many learned biblical scholars tell us that there is not a scintilla of proof that the Founder of Christianity and His disciples drank a drop of fermented wine. I shall be much surprised if he can produce a single Greek scholar who asserts that oines means anything but fermented julce of the grape. When the detractors of Christ called him a "wine-bibber," did they mean that he drank syrup? Was St. Paul recommending his friend Timothy to drink syrup when he told him to "use a little wine for his stomach's sake?" Was it on syrup that the disciples, reproved by St. Paul, "were drunken" at the Agape? Observe that Christ not only drinks wine at the Last Supper, but looks forward to "drinking it new in the kingdom of God."

It is submitted, then, that if the Founder of Christianity and His disciples were temperate, prohibitionists or even tectotalers have no itle whatever to the exclusive appropriation of that term.

Mr. Funk holds that restrictions upon the sale of liquor have been of no use. My own observation tells me that, if faithfully enforced, they are of use, and that a licensed and regulated sale is at least preferable to an unlicensed and unregulated trade.

The sudden eradication of a universal and

mmemorial taste is a desperate undertaking; the repression of disorder is not. TORONTO, Dec. 7. GOLDWIN SMITH.

## The Salaries Uncle Sam Pays.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As rule our Government pays its officials and other employees well. Especially is this true of clerks, mechanics and laborers. But the salaries of some of the high officers of the Government are plainly inadequate. Eight thousand dollars for a Cabinet officer is certainly too little. When this salary was fixed it was quite sufficient, no doubt. But to-day, and for some time past, it has struck many as little short of niggardly. There is no excuse for it A man of family cannot live in Washington in nything like good Cabinet style on less than \$15,000 or \$20,000 per annum. A man of small means, therefore, if he accepts a portfolio, is called upon to make a sacrifice which is unreasonable. Assistant Secretaries also receive pay out of proportion to the ability and service

Uncle Sam is able to pay well for brains and character, and the Congress should see to it that he does pay well. Every day we hear it said that this or that place cannot be filled except by a rich man. This might be regarded as all right under a European Government, but i should not be so in the United States. A salary list something like the following would, I believe, meet with public approval: The President, \$100,000; the Vice-President, \$20,000 Cabinet Secretaries, \$20,000; Assistant Secre taries, \$7,000; the Chief Justice, \$16,000; the Associate Justices, \$15,000; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$10,000; Senators and Representatives in the Congress, \$7.000 Ambassadora, \$25,000; Ministers of the next grade, \$18,000.

EX-OFFICEHOLDER AND DEMOCRAT. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8.

# Eighteen Carat Middle Names.

To the Epiron of The Stn-Sir: As one of

the Toms. Dicks and Henrys who have inflicted their middle names upon a patient but discriminating public in the December magazines-an imposition which your correspondent, "Kay W. Kay," as a shining member of that discriminating public, vigorously protests against in to-day's Sun (that refulgent orb which disseminates its glowing and enlightening in finance even among the dark garrets where dwell the "twelve, fourteen and sixteen carat people" who views)-as such a Tom, Dick or Henry, I reques nission to ask one question of Mr. Kay W. Kay: Are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Babington Ma caulay, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, William Makepeace Thackeray, John Greenleaf Whittier, Elizabeth Barrett Browning James Russell Lowell, Algernon Charles Swinburne Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Mary Russell 'Litford, Sam uel Taylor Coleridge, Oliver Wendell Holmes, S Wair Mitchell Julia Ward Howe, James Sheriday Thomas Buchanan Read, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Har riet Beecher Stowe, Edmund Clarence Stedman, ac infinitum-are these "twelve, fourteen and sixteen carat people," and if so, which are which?

ough Mr. Kay W. Kay is evidently too busy to think, it may be that he can reserve leisure enough THOMAS RICHARD HENRY. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reason tha because they have such a raft of them that no publisher would undertake to print them, so they drop out all but the first and last. That they do not choose the most distinctive is shown by the fact that Dickens used Charles instead of Hexam. Fancy what s name Hexam Dickens would have been! A man with but a tithe of the great caricaturist's talen of his name. Rudyard Kipling's acceptance by the public was hastened by his absolutely unique name would not have been sufficient to force immediate ecognition of its quality.

It must be admitted that there is often a laughable Incongruity between the sonorousness of some authors' names and their subject matter, but, after all is said and done, a name is better than a bald and unconvincing initial. CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The Parks as Dumping Ground for Snow. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Speaking of snow and the congestion it generally occasions the heart of New York, why can't McCartney's carts deposit much of it in the wide, empty, useless spaces in Madison Square, Union Square, City Hall Park, and all other parks and squares in town? There let it melt and go its way all in good time or be carted off when convenient. Mounds of "the beautiful" can't hurt the parks, and they certainly would be more decorative there (in the parks) than in the city streets. would be more ascorause that space in front of the Fifth in the city streets.

For instance, all that space in front of Broadway, Fifth avenue, And at the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue, and West Twenty-third street, and we saw being could easily be cleared of anow, the same being dumped temporarily into Madison Square hours before the wheels of commerce started for the day. This applies to the vicinity of all other squares and parks.

Merchant

Parks. New York, Dec. 10. Not Fit for Publication.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a commu-nication to The Sun on "Anglo-Spanish Jargon" the writer mentions various corruptions of Spanish words spoken by the Cubans of New York, and notes the fact that they call a gas meter use mids. I don't doubt the writer's sincerity or honesty at all, but pour way what we call a gas meter len't fit for publication.

Americanized Cuban.

#### When Roberts Gets to Washington. From the Cleveland Leader.

From the Cleveland Leader.

When Roberts gets to Washington
With those three ladies who
Sew Mr. Hoberts' buttons on,
And nurse his babies too;
He'll meet the minister from Dir.
The envoy from Boksy.
And many another foreigner
With a family far away.
And light may then be thrown upon
The harem as it is—
When Roberts gets to Washington
With those three wives of his.

The man who finds it hard to run
Affairs as they should go
in a household where he has but one
Fair lady, smiles, for, oh,
All this soon to break, and he
May yet find out the way
To make domestic matters ges
And still be somewhat gay;
So let the rays be turned upon
The Mormon as he is
When Roberts acts to Washington
With those three wives of his.

An in tages arree wives of his.

Oh. Roberts, when your babies squall At night, pray, how do you Contrive to walk the floor with all The members of the crew? Of do you let you wives arise and march in single file.

And sing to drown the angry cries. That you may snoore the while? Oh, we shall have some light upon This business as it is.

When Roberts gets to Washington With those three wives of his.

When Roberts gets to Washington With those three ladies who With those three ladies who
Are kept to see his builtons on
And hurse his babies, too;
Who build the furnace fires, and
Who cook and bake and patch,
And, when he whistles, take their stand
And humbly toe the scratch
A light may then be thrown upon
The whole mysterious bis,
When Roberts gets to Washington
With those three wives of his,

THE "EVENING POST" OF OLD. William Cullen Bryant Answers Larry

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One cannot help contrasting the virile patriotism and love of liberty which was so impressive an element in the character of William Culler Bryant, the one-time editor and glory of the Evening Post, with the diluted Americanism that now passes muster in its columns for love

of country and love of mankind. The grand old American when he sang of Preedom did not picture her, like the Post and its fellow opponents of the Cuban war of independence, as "a fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs and wavy tresses." a something to be looked at through a monocle and dis enssed in a dilettante, Mugwump sort of way no, but as "a bearded man, armed to the teeth, one mailed hand grasping the broad shield and one the sword, his brow scarred with

tokens of old wars."
In his poem, "The Ages," touching on America's past, present and future, he becomes prophetic. Let all anti-expansionists hear him:

Look now abroad-another race has filled These populous borders-wide the wood recedes

And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled; The land is full of harvests and green meads; Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered, and give to sun and breeze

The virgin waters; the full region leads es forth, that toward the western seas Spread, like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length, Throws its last fetters off; and who shall place A timit to the grant's unchanned strength,
Or ourb his swiftness in the ferward race?
Far, like the comet's way through infinite space, es the long untravelled path of light

Distant, the brightening glory of its flight, Till the receding rays are lost to human sight. Thou, my country, thou shalt never fall, But with thy children—thy maternal care, Thy lavish love, thy blessings chowered on all—

Into the depth of ages: we may trace,

These are thy fetters—seas and stormy air. Are the wide barrier of thy borders, where, Among thy gallant sons that guard thee well, Thou laugh's at enemies: who shall then declare The data of thy deep-founded strength, or tell

How happy, in thy lap, the sons of men shall dwell? Who, indeed, "shall place a limit to the giant's unchained strength or curb his swiftness in the forward race ?" seated smug and secure in inglorious ease, fear to venture aught of life, limb or substance for iberty or man. What a withering contempt Bryant would express to-day for this new school of patriots who are trying to clip the wings of the bird of freedom, to confine it to this country like an old hen in a barnyard to a stake with a rope fast to ita leg!

Let us rather, in Milton's glorious, unforgettable line, see our country "as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam," braving all and fearing naught. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

#### The Financial Supremacy of New York. From the Baltimore American.

tidings from London and Paris, and shiver when those cities threaten to curtail their loans to us. We no longer supplicate them to buy our bonds or lend us gold. We are doing them favors, and not asking them from them." Thus the financial editor of THE SUN proclaims New York's financial leadership to

There is no exaggeration in the claim. New York is the greatest money centre in the world. It controis more cash, directs more undertakings and amounts to more in the sum and activity of human progress than any other place in the entire world at any time of the world's history. Baltimore extends to her big neighbor the compliments of the season.

From the Boston Herald.
"Matthew Marshall" rather thinks he sees the ower and dominion of the financial world located n New York. He recalls how Tyre and Carthage gave way to Constantinople, which was superseded in turn by Venice and Genoa. From them financial supremacy crossed the Alps, tarrying a while in Germany, and taking up its abode in Amsterdam. Thence the sceptre passed to London, which has held it for nearly two centuries, and now it is moving over this

From the Daily Kennebes Journal. New York is the greatest money centre in the world. It controls more cash, directs more undertakings and amounts to more in the sum and activ-ity of human progress than any other place in the entire world at any time of the world's history.

way. It is reasonably sure to arrive sooner or later

#### Jewish Snobbishness Bebuked. From the American Hebrew

was to be fashionable. Northern Israel despised its own cult and customs. At best, it "halted" be-tween God and Baal. Two hundred years later southern Judah, under Manassch, was dazzled by the pageantry and pomp of Babylonia, and wor-shipped the "hosts of heaven." To be "in society" one had to be Chaldman, if it was only in dress.

Some hundred and seventy years before the Christian era Hellenism was the latest shibboleth. "We

are behind the times," cried the sethetes and the dandles of Jerusalem. "We haven't any theatres with gladiatorial combate; our strict and prosy fathers of the Sanhedrin won't tolerate any Bacchanalian or Venus festivities. We want a 'wide-open city.' it by changing their ancestral names of Joshua and Moses to the corresponding Greek appellatio

A parvenu is a parvenu whether in Alexandria or in New York. To be ashamed of our grand tradiions, to be willing to renounce an aristocracy of thirty centuries for one created "yesterday," this is

Weather News from Locomotive Whistles From the Florida Times-Union and Oltion. D. E. Maxwell, general manager of the Florida Central and Peninsular Bailroad, has issued the fol-

The system of signals from the engine whistle of passing trains promulgated heretofore, through the cooperation of the United States Weather Bureau, to forewarn fruit and vegetable growers that cold waves likely to produce frost are approaching, will be made effective again this season

"The signal will be given by the whistle sounding six (6) long blasts, requiring thirty seconds (five seconds to the blast), and will be repeated at intereast of frost the first or second night there after."

#### The Volunteer Life Savers of Cape Cod. From the Provincetown Beacon.

Besides the heroic efforts of the Wood End life wing crew in the late storm were the noble deeds of a volunteer crew from shore composed of the fol-Senjamin Benson, Joseph Brown, Charles Foster Tony Soura, James Lopez, James Powers, Joseph Settes, Everett Horton, Charles Forrest, who rescued William Forrest, in the very height of the gale, from the rigging of the sunken schooner F. H. Smith, at the peril of their lives. Capt. Lavender. their leader, barely escaped with his life from being benumbed in the loy water, into which the Captain fell at the start.

No Color Line in the Boman Catholic

From the Boston Pilot The action of Archbishop Williams in providing separate services in the cathedral for the colored Catholics of Boston is published by certain journals as evidence that the color line is drawn in the Catholic Church, Special and separate services have been provided for the Catholic negroes of Boston at their own request solely; and in the future, as they always have been free to do in the past, they can alend the services of any Catholic church at any time

## Bold Denial of Sambo Bowles's Pastorality.

From the Springfield Union. Mr. Bowles never was a pastoral poet. Reform and poetry do not go hand in hand. A man cannot think deeply and write pastoral poems. Besides, poets have always been on the side of humanity. Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant-all of them have written to elevate the world. Not a single post of standing has favored welding tighter the bonds of the serfs.

From the London Globe.

Lieud's Shipping List on Saturday had the following notice: "Portmadon.—The Twelve Apostlas went sahore at Heli's Mouth and became a total wreck."